ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Carmen."
BOGTE'S THEATRE—"Humpty-Dumpty."
DALY'S THEATRE—"The Reyal Middy."
PIFTH AVENUE HHEATRE—"Widow Bedott."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"Hazel Kirke."
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—2 and 8: Circus,
NIELD'S GARDEN—"PINATOR." NIBLO'S GARDEN—" PIRAFORC"
PARE THEATRE—" Chawles."
BAS FRANCISCO MISSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.
STANDARD BURATE!—" Robinson Crusoe."
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#### Index to Advertisements.

AMESEMENTS 3d Page 3d, 4th and 5th commus.

BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS 7th Page—6th column.

BEARING AND KOOMS 7th Page—6th column.

BESINESS CHANCES 7th Page—6th column.

BESINESS CHANCES 7th Page—6th column.

BUSINESS NOTICES—4th Page—1st column.

DANGING ANADEMIES 6th Page—2d column.

DIVIDENT NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.

DERSS MAKING—3d Page—6th column.

ELECTION NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.

ELECTION NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.

ELECTENISS—3d Page—6th column.

ELECTENISS—3d Page—5th and 6th column.

FINANCIAL—7th Page—5th and 6th column.

HELP WANTED—3d Page—6th column.

HELP WANTED—3d Page—6th column.

HOTELS—3d Page—6th column.

HOTELS—3d Page—6th column.

LAW SCHOOLS—6th Page—3d column.

LEGAL NOTICES—6th Page—6th column.

MAPPIAGES—AND DEATHS—5th Page—6th column.

MINING—7th Page—5th and 6th columns.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—2d column.

DEAT EXAMED TO THE AND THE STATE—6th and 6th columns.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—2d column.

MINCELLANGOUS 6th Page—6th commin. 6th and 6th columns.

NEW FURLICATIONS—6th Page—2d column.

REAL FRIATE—6th Page—5th and 6th columns.

SHIPATIONS WANTH—MALES—3d Page—5th and 6th columns:

FEMALES 3d Page—6th column.

STELLA NOTICES—5th Page 6th column.

STELLA NOTICES—5th Page 6th column.

STELLA NOTICES—5th Page 6th column. columns.

SIEANLES- OCEAN-6th Page-3d column.

Trachess- 6th Page-3d column.

To Whom It May Concern-3d Page-6th column.

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## New Dork Daily Eribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN. -The St. Petersburg Golos calls for reforms. - The steamer Montana is in danger of being a total wreck. = The Irish National Land League has held a meeting in Dublin. —— Bets of 100 to 1 against Parole are offered in England.

DOMESTIC .- It is said that the House Committee will report in favor of unseating Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota. = The Atlantic and Great Western Railway is to adopt its new name to-day, ..... The Ohio Temperance Convention disapproves of a separate Prohibition party. == C. C. Taylor, of The Philadelphia Times, committed suicide yesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A so-called exposure of Spiritualism at the Grand Opera House last evening was checked by the police. === The locked-out pianomakers met and resolved to make no concessions. \_\_\_\_ Captain Byrnes explained his plan for using detectives in Wall-st, - Theodore Thomas gave his reasons for leaving Cincinnati, and described his plans. - Professor Adler spoke on the power of the press. - The Salvation Army" began its services in this city. General Butler lectured for the benefit of the

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in-Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 38°; lowest, 28°; average, 3740.

Professor Felix Adler spoke upon the subject of the Press yesterday, and found some pleasant and some unpleasant things to say of it. There was more oil than vinegar in the discourse, however, and such wounds as the newspapers received will soon heal.

Mr. Theodore Thomas gives an account, in the talk reported on another page, of the way in which the differences arose in the Cincinnati College of Music which proved fatal to his hopes of making it a thorough and efficient there are thousands of voters, in every school. His own plans for the future seem to be in doubt.

Cooperation is becoming an issue, it seems, in Parliamentary elections. An entertaining letter from our London correspondeut shows that the tradesmen are beginning to make themselves felt in this matter outside of London, and have forced any party that attempts to nullify laws, to Mr. Thomas Hughes out of the field in Salis- clear away barriers against fraud at elections, bury because he favors the cooperative stores.

An intelligent correspondent in Illinois describes the Republican situation in that State, showing that the sentiment of the party is in a stage of indecision respecting the candidaev of General Grant. An interesting prediction. by an observer of politics, is noted-that different candidates, too, represent widely di-Grant could carry the State by 10,000 to 15,000 majority, and that Washburne or Blaine could carry it by 50,000 to 60,000 majority. Illinois is sure, of course, for any volve the sovereignty of the Nation and Republican candidate, but not all the States have her splendid Republican margin to experiment upon.

Southern Democrats have had such luck in getting seats in Congress and drawing salaries without ever baving been elected, that they propose now to shorten the process and draw the salaries without taking the seats. Here is a Kentucky member offering a bill to pay \$10,000 to one of his friends who claimed a seat twelve years ago which Congress decided did not belong to him. Two years' salary and mileage for claiming a seat make such good pay that Mr. Watterson's 100,000 unarmed Kentuckians may be expected to take the first train for Washington after the passage of the

The lockout ordered by the union of pianoyesterday's meeting of the workmen show that they are beginning what promises to be a long and bitter struggle, without any realization, apparently, of the cost of the conflict. Moderation is to be commended to them, above or with the public. They have, however, undeniable sources of strength, Not all the manufacturers bave joined in the lockout, though most of the large firms have done And the men will have also on their side

manulacturers would be the last men in the world to deny this, though their ideas and the ideas of the men as to a just proportion might differ widely. But careful distinctions are not characteristic of popular judgments, and it will not be strange if public sentiment is largely on the side of the men.

Massachusetts has a new revelation in erime. The conviction of the cashier of a savings bank for embezzlement is followed by a full written confession from his son, formerly cashier of the bank, now in hiding somewhere, who discloses the whole system of forgeries by which the bank was robbed of \$130,000. He takes the whole responsibility of these acts upon himself. It is not so stated, but the natural inference would be that the two worked in concert. The most significant portion of the confession is the thief's statement that only ordinary care on the part of the officers would have prevented these crimes. This may suggest to the depositors the necessity of making these gentlemen pay the penalty of their sins of omission.

In view of the shackled condition of the Russian press, it is significant that a St. Petersburg journal should boldly advocate reforms, as the most deadly weapon against sedition and anarchy. It is time that the Czar should concede in practice the force of this truism, for after all the harsh measures that he has tried his crown is less set cure than when he first set the scaffolds to work and filled the dangeons. The Russian semi-official organ, which accuses the French Cabinet of encouraging assassins. because it released Hartmann, shows a different spirit. In its excessive zeal to serve the erown it fails to see that the surrender of Hartmann would have discredited the French Government in the eyes of its own people, and led probably to a violent outburst of public feeling against Russta. To provoke in this way the hostility of the only people on whom Russia can rely as an ally in the event of a the person of a supposed assassin. Besides, were the Czar's spies more expert, it is evident from recent incidents that he could find 8 00 enough deadly enemies at home.

DEMOCRATIC BLUNDERS.

So the Democratic party proposes to repeat its follies of the extra session. Payment is to be refused to the officials authorized to endecision of the Supreme Court sustaining the constitutionality of that legislation. The apthe nullification of a law which Congress has mously increased. tried in vain to repeal. Such are the threats now made by Democratic members, who appear to be supported therein by the prevailing senti-ment of that party. Certainly no Democrat uttered a word of protest when Mr. McMahon declared in the House that no appropriation would be made for the special deputy marshals so long as the law remains as it is, and denounced the decision of the Supreme Court adopt more nearly the processes of a as partisan.

Yet there are Democrats weak enough to hope that, in the face of such a revolutionary policy as this, the Republican party will split at the next election! They are forced to admit that the only chance of electing a Democratic President, under existing circumstances, seems to be in Republican dissension; they acknowledge that if the Republicans are united, with a candidate who fairly represents the opinion and will of the party, they are likely to carry every Northern State; and thus all the hopes of Democrats hang upon the possibility that a portion of the Republicans may refuse to support their candidate. It is not denied that there is discord in the Democratic ranks. The candidate who seems most likely to be named by the Democratic THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations in most likely to be named by the Democratic the hearty support of the whole party in some important States. Yet the Democrats in Congress propose to take the very course which will most surely unite and arouse the whole Republican force, and kindle anew all that fiery zeal of patriotism which swept everything before it in the days when armed dis- printe to other safe and profitable inloyalty threatened the life of the Nation.

Are these men mad? Can they not see that any bolt, or split, or effective disagreement among Republicans will become absolutely impossible if revolution and nullification are again attempted ? Do they not know that Northern State, who have acted with the Democratic party of late, because of early associations, or conservative proclivities, or mistaken ideas respecting the finances, or indignation at the conduct of the Republican party in some particulars, who are nevertheless loyal, patriotic and law-abiding citizens, and will assuredly help by their votes to crush and to Mexicanize this Government? Verily, if these Democrats desired to make Demoeratic victory absolutely impossible, they could

not choose a surer way. The Republican party has many worthy candidates for the Presidency, and its members differ widely in their preferences. The verse elements, which are not certain to be brought into hearty and harmonious cooperation excepting upon issues that inthe life of free government. But every possibility of discord among Republicans vanishes when Democracy raises the rebel flag again. In the presence of a solid and aggressive South, and a rebellious and lawdefying Democracy, all Republicans are instantly united. Personal preferences sink into insignificance. Grave questions respecting the policy of the party, its direction, tendency and conduct, upon which Republicans at other times may differ, are at once put aside when Democracy raises the overshadowing issue between loyalty and disloyalty, law and revolution. If the Democratic party wishes that kind of a struggle, it can certainly have

enough of it. It has not been the desire of the Republican party to perpetuate divisions growing out of the war. Its policy has been one of manufacturers begins to-day. The speeches at conciliation and peace. With irresistible power, it has not hanged a single traitor, nor deprived any class of citizens of a share in the Government, nor retained military confrol generous policy during the past few years bas all things. Inflammatory speeches and violent turned over full control in many States to deunciations of the manufacturers will not those who, in other lands, would have help the men either with the trade been banished forever or hanged for their treason. But this earnest desire to efface rankling memories by kindness, and to quell disloyalty by liberality, has its limits. There will be a different feeling manifested if the loyal men of this country once come to the sums they are going to invest in mines is a sworn confidences, accompanied with paraconclusion that the rebellious and law-defy- service which well-established journals of charloval men of this country once come to the

programme of the extra session, it is doubtful whether it will ever exist to take part in an- plundering of the public. other general election.

NEW-YORK MINING INFESTMENTS.

The rapid increase of New-York operations in mines has led THE TRIBUNE to recognize the fact that this business is entitled to fuller and more careful consideration than it has heretofore received. We begin by presenting on other pages a compendious exhibit of the essential facts concerning a great number of the most important mines in the country. These tables represent a vast deal of work. They group in convenient form multitudes of details hitherto to be found only by laborious search in many places, and they should be carefully preserved for future reference. We shall aim hereafter to keep our readers informed on points affecting the transactions in the stocks of these mines, and shall hope to make this take rank with the other departments of the paper in thoroughness and painstaking accuracy. A sufficient reason for devoting much space

to information about mining enterprises is found in the fact that a large and steadily increasing proportion of the reading public demands such information. Within a short time, great chang s have taken blace, both in the actual condition of the mining industry and in the location of the financial operations by which it is sustained. Until recently, San Francisco was the only large city in which the methods and results of that industry were generally understood, and in which full information could be obtained in regard to the actual or prospective value of mining property. Consequently that city was the financial centre of mining operations; thence came the capital for the development of nearly all the mines, which have yielded about \$880,000,000 of gold and \$422,500,000 of silver within the past twenty years; and thither went a great proportion of the profits realized. But the growth of Kearcontinental war would be paying dearly for nevism and Communism has made San Francisco a most unsafe abiding place for capital. The adoption of the new Constitution is producing the very effect which was predicted and dreaded when that instrument was pending; the control of vast enterprises and the capital employed therein is being rapidly transferred to this State, where a more intelligent public opinion and more just laws give better protection to rights of property. Capitalists, force the election laws, notwithstanding the operators, experts, scientific investigators and practical workers have already come to this city by the thousand, to flud new homes near the propriations necessary for departments of new centre of mining operations, and the the public service are to be denied, and the number of persons in the Eastern States who public service in those departments is to be are interested as shareholders in mines, or stopped, unless the President will assent to who are seeking such investments, has enor-

A complete revolution must follow, and has already commenced, in the degree of publicity given at the East to information about mits and mining, and in the financial methods adopted in such enterprises. In San Francisco, the business has been treated as a species of gambling; in order to command the steady support of Eastern capital, it must strictly legitimate productive industry. Early and full information as to the condition and prospects of mines, the progress of work, the yield and cost of operating, and the conduct of the management, will be demanded and must be given. Eastern people have not been educated to the habit of parting with their money upon mere alluring possibilities, without any means of estimating the chances of failure. They know that out of many hundred mines comparatively few prove largely profitable; that a great many have taken immense sums from stockholders without making them any return; that secrecy in the management of mines gives rare opportunities for fraud and robbery; and that the richest deprove a new Comstock lode does not rule the habitual course of Eastern investors. But mining is a perfectly legitimate and honest industry, which can be and ought to be conducted upon methods approdustries; and thus pursued it will command a reasonable proportion of the capital of the country, and will yield on the whole a larger return than can be secured in any other way. To such management a high degree of publicity and a constant and careful scrutiny are requisite, and the transfer of the mining headquarters to this city will prove of permanent benefit to the country if it pro-

motes those requisites. Under the New-York laws, property invested in mines may secure far greater protection than it could possibly have under the legislation of California, It is a most important advantage that in this, as in other old States, a large majority of the people have permanent property interests of of watching jealously and resisting stoutly every change of laws which may threaten such interests. Protection is obtainable, too, under Eastern laws, not only against Communism in legislation, but against knavery in management. The issue of indefinitely assessable shares has done much to bring about the demoralization of mining industry on the Pacific Coast, and the New-York laws afford ample risks by the Issue of shares that cannot be assessed. The provisions as to personal well calculated to give to mining industry, in

steady, solid and conservative character. Mining has been the curse of California nected therewith have been so conducted in solid investors, and to appeal rather to many mines will be opened and more or less so that while the business proves very profiteggs into one basket, and selecting budget of intelligence.
a property either because it is elaborately The organization of secret associations for puffed, or because it has already yielded enor- the general purpose of improving their conmously, he has little right to expect that he dition is the natural resource of every subject will get his money back. To enable people to people, and the slaves seem to have been invest more intelligently and safely whatever especially addicted to midnight meetings and

prosperity of their employers. Probably the Government. If the Democratic party goes to render, and it will be a service to the have maintained in a state of freedom the into the next Presidential campaign on the country by preventing in some measure the

> PRICES AND BUSINESS. During the past week business has been considerably affected by the conflicting reports as to the course and the purpose of Secretary Sherman. Further decline in prices was not prevented, as some apparently expected, by the statement that the Secretary would apply his "entire net revenues" to the purchase of bonds. This is precisely what the Secretary has been doing in the past, and the speculative fever has become so high that a mere continuance of that course, inasmuch as it will add not a dollar to the funds available for earrying products or stocks, will not afford the 'relief" so loudly asked. From the excess of receipts overcurrent expenses nearly \$2,000,000 per week must be put aside for the payment of interest, and temporarily retained. Nearly \$500,000 per week must also be put aside and permanently withdrawn from usefulness, if the absurd coinage of silver dollars which no one wants is to be continued. It will not do to suffer the gold reserve to be depleted. so that alarm as to the future ability of the Treasury to meet its obligations in gold shall cause a run on the Treasury. Then some provision must also be made against the threatened recklessness of appropriations by a Democcatie Congress, in aid of sundry improvements in districts which members are anxious to carry. The surplus revenue, after deduction for these requirements, has not yet been such as to justify the application of more than \$50,000,000 yearly, or about \$1,000,000 per week, to the payment of the public debt, and it is likely that the revenue may hereafter decrease rather than increase. As the Secretary has recently considerably exceeded the proposed \$1,000,000 per week in his purchases, it is inferred by many that fu-

ture purchases may be smaller rather than The bank statement of Saturday did not show a material decrease in the surplus reserve, as was generally expected, in part because the banks evidently refused to extend their loans any further under present circumstances. The amount of loans is now \$51,000,000 larger than it was at this time hast year, \$54,000,000 larger than in 1878, and \$19,000,000 larger than at this date in greater, and it has not been accompanied by a apply themselves in earnest to the remedy. corresponding increase of reserve, as the fol-

March. Louis. Specie, Legal Deposits. A 188 \$297.204.900 \$7.927.900 \$11,542.400 \$270,381,000 \$1879, \$446,391,500 \$7.122.400 \$9.173.400 \$10,563.300 \$6, 1878, \$24.97.900 \$9.302.000 \$173.400 \$10,563.300 \$6, 1878, \$24.97.900 \$9.302.000 \$15.945.100 \$8,873, \$278,028,600 \$10,946,700 \$38,715.500 \$198.005,400

An increase of nearly \$60,000,000 in the leposits since this time Last year would not deserve mention, otherwise than as evidence were not so slender. But the reserve, though arger than it was early in March, 1873, is smaller in proportion to deposits. The increase of reserve since that date has been which was drawn out so much more largely than was expected last Fall and Winter has not returned with the usual or anticipated volume, and the position of the banks is not as satisfactory as could be desired, in view of the possibility that considerable exports of specie

may presently begin. Last week the imports amounted to \$9,910,-917, and the specie exports to \$221,220. The exports of gold were \$128,000, and this year. There was some reaction in the mar-kets, and the probability of a further decline in the prices of products is generally conceded. but the condition of the markets is still such posits ever known, even those of the Great as to levite large imports for some weeks to article on the Crusadea, Bonauza, must be expected in time to become come. In the stock market there was an active After the spelling mania, four or five years ago. decline through the week, which was checked, however, on Friday by the report that Secretary Sherman would buy bonds more freely hereafter, and on Saturday by the fact that legs to achieve pedestrian miracles came up to craze the bank statement was less unfavorable than again the poor public. This went on for some time, had been expected.

THE NEGRO'S GRIEVANCE,

The preposterous inadequacy of many of the explanations offered for the Southern exodus | the intellect of the land, and threatens to deprive was always plain enough. We were asked to believe that the movement of some thousands poses that we are about to present a clear and defiof laborers from the Cotton States was instigated by Radical politicians for the purpose of colon zing voters in Democratic Indiana; and yet most of the emigrants went to Kansas, where Republicanism is surely strong enough to do without importations. Then we were told that railway agents got up the exodus for the sake of the profit on transportation; yet inquiry showed that thousands of negroes were on the march before the railroads were aware of it, and that only an insignificant fragment of the their own to be protected, and have the habit | great multitude followed the route of the one company which offered them special terms, The machinations of a Texas land company were darkly referred to; but it was not explained how the temptation of cheap farms in Texas happened to drive the Louisiana cotton hands up the Mississippi. At last the whole truth seems to be coming out. There have been rumors all along of the

existence of extensive secret societies among opportunity for investors to limit strictly their the Southern blacks, and the testimony presented before the Exodus Committee within the last few days confirms these vague reports. responsibility of trustees and officers also are It is certain that before the war the slaves had methods of communication which their its later and better development, a more masters were never able to fathom. Intelligence affecting the interests of their race travelled with extraordinary rapidity from mainly because the financial operations con- plantation to plantation and from State to State. The negroes could not read; and m the San Francisco market as to discourage their dread of conspiracies the masters took great pains to keep them isolated whenthe gambling passion. In the nature of things, ever that was possible. But they heard of all that the North was doing for their relief. The worked for every one that yields large returns, opening of a new "underground" route to freedom was quickly known from the Ohio to able to the country it can benefit only a few the Gulf. Extraordinary efforts were made to out of many shareholders, if people invest suppress President Lincoln's message of Emanblindly, without limitation of their risks, or cipation; but the news crossed the military without careful distribution of those risks. If lines and spread like wildfire all over the Conany man will select with intelligence ten or federacy. The progress of the Union armies, twenty promising new mines, and invest in the irresistible advance of Grant, the march each a moderate proportion of his surplus of Sherman, even the movements of the fleet means, taking care to be exempt from assess- on the coast, were understood on every planment beyond the risk originally taken in tation. The rebels never succeeded in keepover any part of the country. Its mild and each case, he may reasonably look for ing their secrets from their slaves; and fair returns. But if he invests without wherever our generals penetrated they found seeking full information, putting all his the negroes watching for them with a full

wanton wasting of firsts, or the unscrupulous state of bondage; and their churches have furnished a convenient machinery for this purpose. It is not at all unlikely that they have practised concealment where it was unnecessary; have sometimes seen an enemy in every bush, and suspected a political conspiracy in the operations of every band of highway marauders. But making allowances for unreasonable fears and exaggerated stories of outrige, the fact remains that these secret organizations could never have extended their ramifications all over the bulldozed States and attained the tremendous power which they now display, unless there had been a widespread feeling among the colored people that the dominant race was hostile and unjust, and that the ordinary apparatus of government would not protect them in their rights. The witness from Louisiana, Henry Adams, is evidently an ignorant and unsophisticated man, but his testimony is valuable because there is reason to believe that it fairly represents the sentiment of his people. He shows that the hegroes of Louisiana sincerely believe that they are held in subjection by their old masters; that they can be robbed, hanged, and shot with impunity; that the Courts will not avenge them; that the legitimate fruits of their labor can be taken from them, and that they have nothing to hope for in any State where the chivalry have obtained the reins of administration. For ten years they have had a secret committee at work through most ingenions agencies in the investigation of the condition of the freedmen; and it is in consequence of the discoveries and reports of this committee that they have resolved, as Adams expressed it, "to go away anywhere "in God's world to get away from these

Whether the evidence as to particular cases of outrage is to be depended upon or not, the condition of things which this investigation reveals is extremely serious. A sentimental grievance is often a real and a most troublesome grievance, and when a whole population appears to be laboring under it, common-sense must recognize the existence of some gross and universal wrong. Good men at the South who care for the peace and prosperity of their unfortunate section, ought to give up the futile attempt to deny or explain away notorious facts, and looking courageously and 1873. In deposits the increase has been still frankly at the causes of this meserable exodus,

PUBLIC MANIAS. . .

There is a story of Bishop Berkeley, walking one day in his garden with his chaptain, and startling that functionary with the query whether he did not believe it possible for a whole community to go main a mass. As this most have been before the first French Revolution, the suggestion of the good Has any philosopher undertaken to explain this propensity of men and women to become suddenly excited upon the same subject, albeit it may be one of long enough can remember a hundred rages-sometimes for a fiddler and sometimes for a singer, now for a preacher, perhaps, and then for some play, \$13,800,000, and the increase of deposits coming and going. We are stating noth-\$74,300,000. It is evident that the currency ing new, but a good rationale of these semi-lunacies would be a novelty indeed, and not without its moral value. There was a craze about "nigger melodies" long before Ethiopian serenaders were organized, when everybody was singing "Lubly Rosy" and trying to "Jump Jim Crow," There was an insanity about fidding, when Ole Buil came over for his first visit; and people who did not know the bridge of the violin from C sharp, crowded and jostled and shoved and nowled about the treket office, and paid any price for seats. There was an equal tunney to hear Jeony noticeable shipment of gold to Europe this sion to see "the divine Fanny" dance. Long before that there was an inordinate longing to hear John Newland Madit preach. And before thatbut never mind! We are getting too near the Mid-

> s in the direction of rowing contacts or velocipedes, it held itself pretty well together. until the great question of the ability of the human tempered by dog-shows and affection for old crock ery. And then-for of course the reader knows innocent faces; that puzzle which at present agitates the land of intellect altogether. If anybody suprate solution of the problem he little knows us, and especially he little knows the dreary hours which we have passed, not in wrestling with the inevitable blockade, but in seeing others trying to do it. Ah! those looks of eager interest! Ahthose faces filled with the bitterness of disappointment! Now a smile of hope, now a stare of blank amezement when the trial ended with "14," "13," "15"! Then fresh disarrangements, new starts, long and patient endeavor, the predestinate failure, another shuffling! must be some mistake about the shortness of human life. There must be another mistake about the value of time. The Latin proverb has it that Labor overcomes all difficulties," There is apparently some mistake about that also,

> Patience is a virtue. Nobody likes to be balked or baffled. Nobody having undertaken anything likes to fail. Moreover, there are a plenty of people who encourage the votaries of this mystery by declaring boldly that it has been solved, and that they themselves have solved it. The number of those who have done it once, and cannot do it again, is very large. The task, we observe, has usually been accomplished in strict seclusion, when nobody was by to witness the victory. There must be something in the presence of spectators which is fatal to a repetition of the test. The conquerors were alone when that thrilling combination, "13," "14," "15," was before them, a thing of beauty and a joy for the present.

> Napoleon used to spend long hours in playing endless games of solitaire with the cards, in being beaten by them and in beating them. Would be have been equally patient with the Game of Fifteen 7 Perhaps he would have said at once, " C'est impossible," and flung the whole apparatus of distracting bother into

A small agricultural colony has recently been

settled upon land near Salina, Kansas, by the Co-

operative Colony Aid Association of this city. The olonists receive long credit for their lands and small advances of money to put up buildings and buy stock, seed and implements. They will cultiwhite their principal crops by cooperative labor, each family having, however, its separate homestead. By the use of tools, work animals, barns, ete., in common, considerable saving will be effected in the first outlays of the seitlers, and it is believed that the cooperative plan for the main farm operations will be found to be so evidently for the general advantage, lightening labor and making its returns more remunerative, that it will be continued as a permanent feature of the colony. The colonists are industrious, intelligent people from this city and Brooklyn. It was first intended by the association to plant them on the Cumberland Plateau of East Tennessee, but the fact that considerable capital is required to clear the forests which cover the plateau and engage in the industries of fruit culture and stock-raising, which are the most profitable avocations there, led to a change of plan. As the general sentiment that workmen should conclusion that the rebellious and law-defyshare, in a just proportion, in the increased ing spirit still threatens the existence of the service which well-established journals of charthe colonists are people of very small means, it was front wheels and one small wheel behind. The riders
the colonists are people of very small means, it was front wheels and one small wheel behind. The riders
the colonists are people of very small means, it was front wheels, and so long as they don't

where they can raise marketable crops the first year. A colony composed of families who have the means to live for a year or two while improving their farms will be formed before long to settle in Tennessee. The Colony Aid Association is a purely philanthropic enterprise, having no pecuniary interest in the land it recommends to sattlers.

The third-term boom hasn't budged an inch since the Utica Convention adjourned.

The juvenile effort to force the Secretary of the freasury out of the Presidential race has been a lamentable failure. John Sherman never did bull-doze worth n cent.

If Garcelon thinks he can pose before the country as a twin innocent he is overestimating the gullibility of the American people. One political innocent is as much as a generation can stand, and the ex-Governor of Maine will merely overstock the market. It is too much, as Artemus Ward said when the seventeen widows of a Mormon Saint wanted to marry him.

Virginia is the Southern State which is likely to give the Democrats the most trouble this year. The State Committee met on Wednesday and decided to call a convention at Richmond on May 19. The three Readjuster members protested that the Committee did not represent the party, because it bad been packed against the Readjusters; they dissented from the call for a convention and issued a protest declaring that the Readjusters would call a separate convention when the proper time arrives. Their plan is to nominate an independent electoral ticket, made up in equal parts of Readjusters and ticket, made up in equal parts of Readjusters and
Republicans, which shall be committed to no particular Presidential candidate, but be free to vote
as its members decide after the election in November. If the Republicans consent to this arrangement, and support such a ticket unanimously, the
Regular Democratic ticket will very likely be defeated, for the combined opposition is in an undoubted majority. The eleven electoral votes of
Virginia may, therefore, play an important part in
the next Presidential election. They may be, in the
event of a close election, the means of throwing
the election into the House. If Virginia were a
Republican State, the effect would be to make the
election of a Democratic President certain. Being election of a Democratic President certain. Being a Democratic State, the effect will be to diminish the sure Democratic vote and possibly to put that party into the power of the Greenbackers.

One of these days Mr. Tilden will get Mr. Kelly into an obscure corner of his rear parlor and, fixing is weather eye on him, will ask him in a whisper : 'How would you like to become a rooster?"

This Congress has been an unusually quiet one so far, but it has succeeded, nevertheless, in saddling the Democracic party with some healthy white elephants. The Curtin-Yocum contested seat case has never been brought to a vote for fear of offending the Greenbackers. The Washburn-Donnelly case is so palpable a steal that the party dare not perpetrate it before election. And the Fitz-John Porter bill has only succeeded in revealing the dis-loyal tendencies of those who have championed his cause. The Democratic party stands as sponsor in each of these cases, and while it has derived no ben-efit from any of them, they will all go to swell the indictment against it which will be presented to the people this year.

Unless Senator Edmunds is careful he will have a healthy Presidential boom on his hands before he knows it.

Carefully compiled reports from the West give promise of another bountiful harvest this year, and consequently brisk business and plenty of work to co. With the Spring elections, the courts and Providence all "agin" the Democracy, it is easy to account for the tired look that party begins to

ommittee on the Kellogg-Spofford contested seat. If he doesn't got together enough dynamite to blow Spofford completely out of time, then a great many

Congressman McMahon, in announcing that the Democratic party is willing to assume the responsibility of refusing to appropriate money for executing the laws, almost rivals the courage of another person on a memorable occasion. A ship was to be launched, and a crowd was impatiently waiting to see the vessel glide smoothly from its stays into the water. As it happened, there was some hitch in the proceedings and the people were likely to go home proceedings and the people were likely to go home disappointed. At this crisis an intoxicated individual stepped to the front, and with a graceful wave of the right hand cried out to the men in charge: "Let'er rup; Fil take 'er rersponserbility." Mr. McMahon is at least determined that the country shall not be disappointed in the number of blunders the Democratic party shall make.

# PERSONAL.

Miss Whitney's statue of Samuel Adams will be ready for unveiling on its pedestal opposite Fanenil Hall on July 4. The model, which is thus, admired, will be sent to the foundry this week.

The record of one of Miss Keilson's days proves in the afternoon to play Rosalind. She was not able to return to her hotel until after six, and in less than an hour went back to the theatre to play imagen for three or four hours.

The Rev. James Freeman Clarke, who is now seventy years old, is an indefatigable worker. He what we are driving at—then came that box of hitle alocks with "1," "2," "3," etc., upon their sunday morning to put it on paper, accomplishing a great deal, writes constantly for magazines and newspapers, and can always be depended upon for a positival speech. He has just given a course of lec-tures on "The Religions of the World," before the Lowell Institute.

Miss Bertha von Hillern, the pedestrian, is said to have been adopted as a daughter by a wealthy couple in Boston, who take her into the best society and are permitting her to study art. The money which she earned by her pedestrianismseveral thousand dollars—is in the bank, where it was deposited three years ago. Her adopted mother look her home immediately upon the completion of icr walk in Boston.

M. de Lesseps is quoted by The St. Louis Post as saying that he heartily approves, without restrictions of any kind, of the Monroe Doctrine. "It is just." he said; "it is right. Nobody must try to combat it. In it lies the safety of the American people. I have always held to it. You know that I have been a diplomatist, I remember perfectly what Canning wrote to Monroe, so that when I speak of the Monroe Doctrine so deso that when I speak of the Monroe Poetrine so de-catedly you will observe that I am not talking from the impalpable substance of information gathered in reading current newspapers. The Monroe Doctrine is not infringed upon in the least by the building of the canal."

Mr. Julian Hawthorne will perhaps not thank his brother-in-law, Mr. G. P. Lathrop, for the criticism of his latest work which appears in the shape of an extract from a personal letter in The Commercial of Cincinnati. "I was greatly excited over the first half of the book," says Mr. Lathrop, " and while reading that felt that Julian Hawthorne had made his mark beyond a doubt. But it broke in the made his mark beyond a doubt. But it broke in the middle. There was a dull, sermonizing stretch, and the latter half was made to seem improbable, was unevenly written and fantastic. In the last two chapters the story 'picks up'again. I have always thought Julian Hawthorne had great talent, possibly genius, and this book shows a remarkable advance in skill. The next one should be a complete success."

Victor Hugo's sprightliness was exhibited at the supper given in honor of his birthday the other evening. He wept with true French emotion over the enthusiasm of his friends; he heartily embraced Mile. Bernhardt, who recited some verses at him; the made a pleasant speech; then be went home to Passy in a cab by himself, and, it was observed, put he made a pleasant speech; then he went home to Passy in a cab by himself, and, it was observed, put on no gicatcoat, old as he is. In his speech he made some mention of the French Press, which must have hugely pleased those members attending the supper. "The French Press," he said, "is one of the masters of the human mind. Its task is daily; its work colossal. It acts at one and the same time and every minute on all parts of the civilized world."

# GENERAL NOTES,

Poor Kinns, the jockey, who was thrown at the Vesinet races, and died in a Paris hospital, had a sentimentally sad funeral. The hearse was drawn by two foundered horses that be had once ridden under colors, and behind it walked his fellow-jockeys, " attired in black, with their heads uncovered, little, thin, nerrous individuals in tight trousers, deeply creased about the knees."

An ingenious young man of Oswego has made a three-wheeled bicycle for two persons, which might be called a "bl-gricycle." There are two large